

# LOUISVILLE EVENING BULLETIN.

VOLUME 7.

LOUISVILLE, KY., TUESDAY EVENING MARCH 9 1858.

NUMBER 136.

## EVENING BULLETIN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE,  
THIRD STREET, BETWEEN JEFFERSON AND GREEN.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.—IN ADVANCE.—Daily Journal \$10; County Daily \$6; Tri-Weekly \$6; Weekly \$3; Evening Bulletin \$6 a year or 13 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents a week, if mailed \$6.50; Two months \$1.50; Three months \$2.25; Four months \$3; Five months \$3.75; Six months \$4.50 each. Papers sent by mail are payable in advance.

Where the Daily, County Daily, or Tri-Weekly is to be discontinued (paid in advance at the time subscribed for), the subscriber must order, otherwise it will be continued, at our option, until paid for and stopped, as has been our custom.

If not paid, it must be paid at the time of discontinuance, or at our option, if party so good, will be sent until paid.

Remittances in mail, in registered letters, at our risk.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL FOR REGULAR ADVERTISERS.

One square, 1 line \$1.00 One square, 2 lines \$1.00

Do, each additional line \$1.00 Do, two months \$6.00

Do, each additional line \$1.00 Do, three months \$9.00

Do, one week \$2.25 Do, four months \$15.00

Do, two weeks \$3.50 Do, six months \$20.00

Do, three weeks \$5.00 Do, twelve months \$25.00

Standing card, four lines or less, per annum \$15.00

One square, changeable weekly, per annum \$40.00

Do, do, do, twice per week \$60.00

Do, do, do, three times per week \$100.00

Each additional square, one-half the above prices.

Advertisments published at intervals—\$1 for first insertion, and \$1 for each subsequent one.

Announcing Gas Rates—\$1 per week for each name.

Advertisments not marked will be inserted one month on payment received.

Yearly advertiser's pay quarterly; all others in advance.

Real estate and steamboat advertisements, sheriff's and commissioners' sales, patent medicine, theatrical, circus, or similar advertisements—\$1.

Advertisments for charitable institutions, fire companies, ward, and other public meetings, and such like, half-price.

Marriages and deaths published as news. Obituaries and funeral notices—\$1.

Editorial columns and intended to promote private interests, 20 cents per line; these only inserted at the discretion of the editors.

No communication will be inserted, unless accompanied by the usual name of the author.

Steamboat advertisements—25 cents for first insertion and 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents for each continuance; each change considered a new advertisement. Standing advertisements for regular packets for a season, of not over six months, \$12 for one boat.

Advertisments inserted only in the Evening Bulletin will be charged half the above prices if inserted in Daily Journal and continued, after first insertion, in the Evening Bulletin, one-fourth the above prices.

Advertisments kept on the inside of the Journal are charged an extra 25 cents.

ANNOUNCING GAS RATES.—IN WEEKLY JOURNAL.—Each square (16 lines or less) first insertion \$1.00

Each continuance \$0.50

Written notice must be given to take out and stop advertisements of yearly advertiser's before the year expires, or we will charge the full price.

No extra charge for yearly advertisements will be inserted without previous notice to us, nor will any charge be made for less than one year at the yearly rates.

TUESDAY, MARCH 9, 1858.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.—This great enterprise is beginning again to attract public attention. For some months reasonable doubts were entertained as to the ability of its managers to comply with the requirements of the Legislature of Texas so as to secure the exclusive right of way across the State of Texas, and the magnificent donations of land and aid in money contemplated by the terms of the charter and the amendment to it. These very doubts produced indifference and hesitation on the part of the subscribers to the stock, and resulted in a delay on their part to pay up the installments due upon their stock. All the trouble that was encountered by the president and directors in pushing forward the work arose from the failure to pay these installments. Prompt and energetic measures were indispensably necessary; funds upon the road had to be given to raise money to pay contractors in order to meet the requirements of the charter and secure the privileges, which, once secured, render this investment the richest and most profitable ever projected.

The only available means left to the president and directors to compel the payment of the unpaid installments were the sale of the forfeited stock, and this mode was resorted to on the 11th of last month; but, as we have already stated, by a resolution of the board of directors, the privilege has been reserved to those subscribers, whose stock was forfeited and sold, to recover it by the payment, within one month from the day of sale, of the installments that are past due and unpaid. The improved and very promising condition of the affairs of the company will furnish a sufficient inducement to such stockholders to avail themselves of this privilege.

The success of the road is now fixed beyond a doubt. The charter has been secured by a full compliance with all its requirements, and the enterprise has become self-sustaining. The completion in running order of the first twenty miles of the road, which was done on the 11th ult., has saved the charter, and seven miles in addition have probably been placed in running order ere this, and now the company is entitled to a reservation of six miles in width through the public domain, and 5,120 acres of land of the State donation, existing for ninety-nine years from the date of the incorporation. It has also 5,120 acres in addition, under the law granting sixteen sections of land to the mile to railroads. 256,000 acres of these lands have been located and surveyed, and are among the finest in the State of Texas. It has also secured the State loan under the law of Texas loaning the school fund to railroad companies. This fund is now in the State Treasury, and ready to be paid out in accordance with the provisions of the law, by which the company is entitled to \$6,000 per mile, at six per cent per annum upon the bonds of the company at par.

The rights of the company are fixed. All the conditions of the charter have been complied with, and there are now no restrictions whatever upon its progress, but it may be carried on as rapidly or as slowly as circumstances may require. If not another mile of the road should be constructed, the rights and franchises of the charter are inalienably vested and cannot be seceded. The means which are thus secured will be sufficient in themselves to enable the Company to proceed with the construction of the road as rapidly as the grade can be made and the materials procured.

This result is a subject for the congratulation not only of the stockholders but of the whole South and in fact of the whole commercial world to which railroad communication between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans is regarded as a necessity. It cannot fail to prove an immensely profitable investment to the stockholders, and, now that every cloud that for a time hung over its prospects has been removed, its speedy completion may be regarded as certain.

EARLY INDIANA TRIALS AND SKETCHES. By O. H. Smith.—This very interesting book of reminiscences, which we noticed yesterday, is for sale at Maxwell's.

Officer Hammond left for Warsaw with Van Tuyle yesterday on the Cincinnati mailboat.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

### SONNETS.

BY W. F. BRENNAN.

The world is full of music. In blast tones  
An under-song forever greets the ear  
Of him who hath the delicate sense to hear  
What fairy-world is voicing to the zones.  
Delicious strains, perchance to thee unknown,  
Float by on every o'er-swaying breeze,  
With echoes from the deep resounding seas,  
Where Nereids sing and priceless gems are strown.  
The eager winds hymn to the listening stars  
That pause, entrapt, in their eternal round,  
Then pale and faint with the enchanting sound  
Till marlaid forth by sanguineal breath.  
Earth never sleeps; its music-laden breath  
Whispers alway a song of life and death.

My heart is ever yearning with a love  
That brooks not of control. Some nameless fair  
Forever claims my amatory prayer.  
Were there no mortals 'neath the heavens above—  
No sentient soul upon the earth save I—  
All known delights that charm the sense of sight,  
Hill, mountain, plain—the starry beauty night!  
Fountains and flowers, that glad the earth and sky,  
Would seize my adoration. Warbling birds,  
Soaring through space, would thrill my soul with bliss;  
The new-born zephyr, ravishing a kiss,  
Would whisper to my heart love-breathing words;  
And ere my loneliness gave way to groans  
I would bow down and worship stocks and stones.

FRANKFORT, January, 1858.

Gas CONSUMERS.—We published a few days ago the statement made by Mr. Robert Prince, of New York, charging that gas meters are intentionally made to register falsely, and that they indicate from ten to fifteen per cent. more gas used than passes through them.

We find in the Brooklyn Eagle a reply to Mr. Prince's statement by manufacturers of gas meters, denying the allegations of Mr. Prince as a "mere exhibition of impotent malice," and "a slander so absurd that no intelligent man could be deceived by it." After describing the several different kinds of meters, the letter concludes as follows:

The process is very simple and easily explained and understood, and if those who have doubts on the subject will call, I will cheerfully give them such evidence as will satisfy them that there is no article of commerce more accurately measured than the gas which is habitually dealt out to them by the companies so unjustly abused.

The Brooklyn Eagle, referring to Prince's statement, says: "From what we can learn on the subject, the statement referred to was unfair and unreliable."

AFFRAY.—*Man Cut and Dangerously Wounded.*—Last evening a bloody affray occurred between a boss drayman, named Alexander Holliday, and a drayman, named Andrew Sears, in the employ of Daniel Batman, another boss drayman. Sears was loading his dray, when Holliday either asked him to move it or to let his dray come in. This request Sears refused to comply with, when Holliday, who is a powerful man, commenced beating and kicking Sears. The latter stood it for a while, but finally drew his knife and inflicted one severe gash in Holliday's neck and another in his abdomen so that his bowels protruded. Holliday was brought to his residence in the city, and was still alive at 8 o'clock last night. His bowels were not cut. Officer Croft arrested Sears, who is now in jail.

The Washington correspondent of the Press says that the "Paraguay difficulty is *in statu quo*, waiting for the action of Congress." This intelligence is not entirely satisfactory. During the Crimean war, we remember, a wag or something else, on learning from the public despatches that the allied army was *in statu quo*, inquired of a friend, making at the time a polite apology for his ignorance of the topography of the seat of war, how far *statu quo* was from Sevastopol! We are similarly exercised with regard to the present locality of the Paraguay question. We should like exceedingly to know how far *statu quo* is from a Christian settlement.

Paul Murphy, of New Orleans, the great chess player, has challenged, through a committee of the New Orleans Chess Club, Howard Stanton, chess editor of the London Illustrated News, and acknowledged king of the European chess players, to visit New Orleans and engage in a tilt with him for a wager of \$5,000 a side; the winner of the first eleven games to be the victor; the limit of time to each move, thirty minutes; Mr. Stanton to have the right, if he wishes, to sit twice a day, four hours at each sitting; and, should he lose, to be allowed \$1,000 to cover his expenses in coming to this country and returning to London.

From ST. THOMAS.—Intelligence has been received from St. Thomas to the 17th of February. The American and European money crisis had prostrated trade completely. The old established American house of Ridgway, Ruhl, & Co. had suspended payment. The managing partner, John E. Ruhl, was imprisoned under an old colonial burgher law for the non-payment of a bill of exchange for £6,000, accepted by the house previous to its temporary embarrassment. Owing to the exertions of the United States Consul he was, however, soon released. The harbor was full of vessels, but no freights were to be had. Yellow fever had appeared unusually early.

MOORE'S NEW CRACKNELL BISCUIT.—Messrs. J. M. Moore & Co. have just introduced the celebrated English Cracknell biscuit. They are a most delicious article, light as feathers and as rich and melting as butter. Those who try them will always be grateful to our friends Moore and McPherson for affording them an opportunity to procure such delicious articles of food. They will please the palate of an epicure.

HO! FOR UTAH.—The volunteer company for Utah, gotten up by Lieut. Rogers, which has been received by the Governor and is the 9th in the regiment from Kentucky, elected the following officers last evening: Lieut. Rogers, Captain; John Kurfus, First Lieutenant; Jesse Rubel, Second Lieutenant; J. V. Morris, Third Lieutenant.

The Tennessee House of Representatives has passed a bill by a vote of 53 to 7, submitting to the people the propriety of holding a convention to amend the constitution of that State. Its passage by the Senate is confidently predicted.

ED. Williams has been tried at Memphis, found guilty, and sentenced to the penitentiary for ten years for stealing a negro from J. N. Ferris. Williams was arrested in this city with the negro.

### RIVER AND STEAMBOAT MATTERS.

The river had fallen six inches in the twenty-four hours ending last evening, leaving 6 feet 11 inches water in the canal by the mark and 5 feet on the falls. It was thawing freely yesterday, but last night it was again freezing hard.

The Chancellor was engaged till a late hour last night taking on board from lighters the freight of the David Gibson. She went out with a splendid trip. An accident happened to one of the lighters yesterday morning. It was lying alongside of the Chancellor, when the Tecumseh came out of the canal and ran against it, causing it to spring a leak and commence sinking. All the freight was gotten out of it, but some in a damaged condition. Capt. Stewart entered a protest before Capt. Wales.

The Southerner.—This elegant packet, if found on her arrival this morning to be in good condition, will leave for Memphis this evening. We make this statement as the Fashion was heretofore advertised to take her place. The Southerner connects with the New Orleans packet line. Passengers cannot take passage on a boat that affords finer accommodations or better officers. Mr. Archer, a polite gentleman, has charge of the office.

The T. C. Twichell arrived last night, and we were favored by Mr. Fuller with papers and a manifest. She will leave for New Orleans to-morrow evening. She is commanded by Capt. H. W. Smith and Mr. W. H. Armstrong has assumed the clerkship.

The fine steamer Scioto is the regular packet for Henderson this evening. She is now the only Henderson packet in the trade. We thank her clerk for the manifest.

The Emma Dean is the regular packet for Carrollton to-day. We thank Mr. Vinyard, her attentive clerk, for the manifest.

The Telegraph No. 3 is the mailboat for Cincinnati to-day.

The steamer Stephen Decatur, which was sunk at Memphis, was so little injured that she proceeded to Paducah by the power of her machinery.

FREE BANKING SECURITIES.—The Legislature of New York has a bill before it prohibiting the deposit of bonds and mortgages as security for bank note circulation, thus making stocks alone a legal basis. The bonds and mortgages on a forced sale, realize, it is said, only about fifty per cent. of their nominal value, consequently diminishing the security to that degree.

At the late commencement of the Female Medical College five ladies had the degree of M. D. conferred on them.

### ITEMS.

Monroe Stewart, convicted at Pittsburg of the Wilson murder, and sentenced to be hung, but pardoned by the Governor, took the small pox before he was released on the pardon, and is now not expected to live. Death seems relentless in her hold on him.

The Philadelphia American and Gazette says that notwithstanding the very great number of power looms now operative, there are "at least three thousand hand looms worked in that city for the production of cotton and mixed cloths."

The New York correspondent of a Syracuse paper says:

John Dean, the coachman, who married Joke's daughter, is secure in a place as marker in the Public Store, to which he was recently appointed by Collector Schell.

The New York Independent of the 4th inst. says of the religious awaking in that city:

It is more than twenty years since New York was the scene of so general a revival of religion as is now in progress. Indeed, the present work of grace is already more extensive and more impressive than were the memorable seasons from 1830 to 1835.

Washington correspondent says that it is rumored that Mr. Blair, United States solicitor in the court of claims, will be superseded by Mr. Ratcliffe, of the District of Columbia.

Gen. Buford, who was so prominent in Kansas affairs a year or two ago, has given up the cause in disgust, and returned to Eufaula, Alabama, to resume the practice of law.

In Maine there are 4102 school districts, 240,764 children between four and twenty-one, and an aggregate of \$663,000 expended for school purposes.

"It is rumored in court circles," says the Washington correspondent of the New York Post, "that the President is preparing a message on Cuban affairs. He is bent on carrying out the doctrines of the Ostend circular, to subdue Cuba. It is said that he will charge upon Spain a series of supposed aggressions perpetrated upon citizens of the United States by the authorities of Cuba, and recommend to Congress the appointment of a commission to negotiate with Spain for the purchase of that Island."

The New York Evening Post says that Professor Morse has been left out of the Board of Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company. Why is this? Can any inform us?

Senator Broderick says that of 120 papers published in California, 111 oppose Lecompton, and the nine that favor that measure subsist on patronage.

A case of crim. con. is now the subject of considerable street and tea-table talk throughout town. A well known citizen, a married man (we withhold his name out of regard to his family), having seduced a young and pretty damsel in his employ, one night last week the "pledge of love" opened its eyes upon the sinful world. Both parties are members of a religious denomination which numbers thousands upon thousands of most respectable and unimpeachable communicants.—*Indianapolis Sentinel.*

Import of Railroad Iron.—The statistics show a large falling off in the shipment of railroad iron from Great Britain to the United States in the last nine months of 1857 as compared with those of 1856. The total for October, November, and December last year amounted to 21,479 tons, while in the same months of 1857 the aggregate is only 4,400 tons, a deficiency of 17,079 tons. In December last the shipment was only 734 tons, but increased to 1,115 tons in December.

Bonds and Mortgages not Bank Securities.—The Legislature of New York has a bill before it prohibiting the deposit of bonds and mortgages as security for bank note circulation, thus making stocks alone a legal basis. The bonds and mortgages on a forced sale realize, it is said, only about fifty per cent. of their nominal value, consequently diminishing the security to that degree.

Decrease of Imports.—It is stated that since January 1st the imports of foreign goods at Boston have fallen off more than fifty per cent. The imports last year averaged more than one million

dollars each week; thus far this year they have been only \$458,000 per week. At present only one vessel is known to be on the way from Liverpool to Boston.

The Over Issues of the Bank of England.—A letter from the Governor and Deputy-Governor

## EVENING BULLETIN.

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 9, 1858.

**HEAVY ROBBERY.**—The residence of Mr. Joseph Chamberlin was robbed on Monday evening, between five and seven o'clock, of a number of very valuable articles of jewelry, among them a blue enameled lady's watch and chain, several diamond rings, sets of pearls and gold stone, &c. A more full enumeration and description is given in the advertisement. The jewelry was kept in a bureau in a room of the third story. The front door being kept open in the evening, the thief entered the house without being heard while the family were at tea. The thief evidently went to work very leisurely. He pried the bureau open. From the fact that he passed several rooms in the third story, the doors of which were open, it is inferred that he must have known where the jewelry was kept. Mr. Chamberlin offers a reward of \$100 for its recovery.

**INFORMATION WANTED.**—Mrs. Herringen, a widow, wishes to obtain information of her son, Adolphus Herringen, a lad 10 or 12 years of age, who left the city some time ago with a gentleman named Coke, whose residence is near Elizabethtown. If this notice should come under his observation, or any one who can give any information of his whereabouts, they will confer a lasting favor on a distressed mother by informing her of it through the post-office. Mrs. H. resides on Fourteenth street.

Our exchanges, those especially in the Southern part of Kentucky, are requested to notice.

**PANORAMA OF THE NEW TESTAMENT.**—This stupendous work of art, now on exhibition at Odd Fellows' Hall, is said to be one of the best paintings of the kind ever exhibited in this city. The artist, instead of copying from the productions of the imaginative minds of others, conceived the various scenes of this panorama from a literal reading of the New Testament. Let all go and see it, as it may prove a profitable study.

Free exhibition on Thursday afternoon for the children of the Orphan Asylums.

**The Chicago fire department is in a peck of trouble.** Some of the companies have struck against the appointment of a gentleman to the office of chief engineer. The disaffected had a grand parade on Saturday. After marching about the city, the police dispersed them, and the authorities took possession of their houses and apparatus.

**The following resumé of Mormon affairs past and prospective we find in the Washington States:**

**THE TWO GOVERNMENTS IN UTAH.**—Gov. Cumming and Brigham Young—*Operations of the Same—Young's Message—Plan of the U. S. Military Movements in Utah—Intelligence from the Utah expedition and from Salt Lake City has arrived—from the latter to December 21st, and the former to the 25th.* We have information of the proceedings of Brigham Young's government, and also of the United States Territorial government, under Gov. Cumming.

Brigham Young has been the legal or *de facto* Governor of Utah since his appointment by Mr. Fillmore, in 1850. After his term expired he held over, and having expelled all the United States officers from the Territory, his government has for some time been one of absolute despotism.

His original selection for the office inspired the Mormons, both in this country and abroad, with confidence in the belief that they would be permitted by the United States government to maintain their peculiar institutions; and the Mormon community has accordingly received, since, large accessions to their numbers and strength. Reluctant, of course, to surrender his supremacy, Brigham Young will resort to every means in his power to retain it.

Gov. Cummings having reached the country, proclaimed his authority, and has established the Territorial government at Fort Scott, under the protection of the United States troops, who accompany him as a *posse comitatus*. The United States Territorial court has been opened, and a grand jury assembled. Indictments have been found against all the principal Mormon leaders for high treason.

Brigham Young has, on his part, communicated a message to his Legislature, on the 16th of December, wherein he asserts and maintains, for the inhabitants of his community, "the great constitutional right of the governed to officers of their own election, and local laws of their own enactment." He denounces the military expedition as "a treasonable crusade against the peace and rights of the territory of the United States," and expresses a desire that the United States Government will "reconsider its course and retrace its steps."

The Legislative Assembly of Utah re-echo the Governor's sentiments.

We do not find in either of these documents any direct declaration or acceptance of war, nor any reference to measures for carrying it on.

But the Legislature passed an act disorganizing, or rather cutting off, Green River county from the Mormon Territory, on account of the establishment thereon of the United States Territorial Government. The integrity and organization of Brigham Young's empire remain unimpaired, and Gov. Cumming's sway extends only as far as the range of Col. John- ston's rifles.

The United States troops and authorities are all very comfortably quartered at Fort Scott. They have been supplied with salt, and Capt. Marcy is on his march from Santa Fe with ten or fifteen hundred horses and mules, wherewith Col. Johnston will be enabled, some time in the spring, to move to Salt Lake City.

It may be supposed that Capt. Marcy will reach Fort Scott with his animals, &c., by the 1st of May, or some day soon after. Col. Johnston will then march, without delay, to Salt Lake City, a distance of 110 miles, which separates him from the Zion of the Mormons. Orders have been given to send such a force, as an escort to Capt. Marcy, that the Mormon design of cutting him off will be frustrated. The Mormons, through their spies, are informed of all his movements, and they may take measures to intercept him when within one or two hundred miles of Fort Scott.

The success of Col. Johnston's expedition hangs upon this supply of means of transportation. Supposing him to be so fortunate as to receive it, he will soon test the disposition and means of the Mormons to resist his entrance into the valley. He will be obliged, as army officers inform us, to pass with the whole train through Echo Canon, a narrow ravine between two steep mountains, where the Mormons lately had a thousand men. This ravine may easily be obstructed with rocks and trees, and the road is so narrow that all these obstacles must be removed. Col. Johnston will have to clear out this road. This is his chief difficulty, and it is by no means insuperable. It would be only a week's work.

The riflemen, whom he would send forward through the ravine, would keep the Mormons off to a cautious distance. After making this road, he will have but one or more roads, of from two or three miles each, to make. As to Salt Lake City, it is upon an open plain, and has no natural defenses.

The population of the Mormons may be accurately stated at sixty or seventy thousand. Their number of fighting men is about six thousand. The population of Salt Lake City is twelve thousand.

The Mormons at the city are represented as being in a condition of great destitution. They are suffering for provisions and clothing. The troops are poorly armed. They have no artillery. Their supply of gunpowder is very limited, and they have no material from which to make it.

Supposing the troops now in Kansas to be ordered for Utah, as they will be, and to commence their march from Fort Leavenworth on the 1st of May, they will reach Salt Lake City by the 1st of August, and in time to aid Col. Johnson in suppressing any insurrection or rebellion that may then exist in Utah.

**An article in the Paris Constitutionnel asserts** that it was the financial system of France which saved the subjects of the Emperor from the effects of the commercial crisis, the violence of which shook the foundation of credit in all other parts of the world. The writer defies all those who, with such a result before their eyes, might still think of relinquishing the prohibitory and protectionist system of France for the principles of free trade. "Free traders," he says, "must from this time put their banner in their pockets as often as they speak of reform."

**THE ISLAND OF CUBA.**—There are sixty seaports in Cuba, and last year there were 3,600 coastwise arrivals and 3,650 clearances. This will give an idea of the trade of this beautiful island, which is not more than half cultivated under the present regime.

To the Editors of the Louisville Bulletin:

LEWISPORT, Ky., March 5, 1858.

On Wednesday morning, the 3d inst., at half past four o'clock, a very destructive fire occurred in our village, leaving many destitute of all worldly goods, barely escaping from their beds in their night clothes. The loss is quite heavy for so small a town. There were nine buildings burned in the center of our town. The losses by the fire are as follows: C. Pearl, tavern and store, \$3,000; W. H. Webb, clothing store, not known; W. P. Haywood, dry good store, not known; H. F. Stowers, two storerooms, \$1,000; Schoolfield & Gilbert, storehouse, \$1,000; G. J. Pate, storehouse, \$500; Mrs. Meagard, tavern stand, \$1,500; J. F. Payne, grocery store, \$500; and S. McDaniel, not known; total \$15,000. No lives lost. It is a sad calamity to our community, and will be long remembered by those unfortunate persons that are left destitute, and who will have to commence battling again in this cold, uncharitable world for a subsistence.

You can use the above if you think proper. Many of the above have friends who wish to inform of their sad lot, and the columns of your paper will spread the news far and wide. JO. C. PELL.

**TURKISH CONTRASTS.**—Turkey is rich to overflowing; the population meek in all the poverty of indolence. The loveliness of every landscape is broken by the most hideous public misery. The climate is fine, for the air is fresh and soft—the temperature generally moderate. It is bad because it is both cold and wet, foggy and rainy.

The Turk proverbially loves his ease, yet he lives in the most inconvenient manner. He smokes his chibouque or narghili on sofas without backs; he bends his knees for writing desk, and the floor for a dinner table. He is fond of visiting his friends in state, but has no carriages; his streets are neither named nor numbered. Turks are both clean and dirty. They are always dabbling with water, but they eat with their hands; they heap intolerable garbage before their doors, leave dogs to do the office of scavengers, and allow dead carcasses to putrefy beneath the windows of their palaces. They are both quick and slow in business, for they have few formalities; yet they have always a score of opposing interests in everything. They neglect the most important affairs in endeavoring to satisfy everybody on some occasion; and jump at conclusions, with simplicity and good faith almost affecting upon others.

The Turk's wives are so muffled up that they cannot see where they are walking, and they roll about like barrels, from the length of their dresses and the largeness of their shoes. He veils and imprisons, yet allows them to go where they please unaccompanied. Turks are never seen in public with their wives. On the other hand, they appear to consider ladies as nature's choicest handiwork, for they can imagine no present more grateful to the Sultan, on the great festival of the Bairam, than a young maiden. They deny woman any place or influence in society, and, while they refuse them a soul, insist they shall be transported bodily to paradise. In Turkey, a girl seldom brings a portion to her husband; but the husband pays a sum of money to her parents. Turkish women are lively, gossipping, restless; the men are calm, taciturn, and apathetic. A Turk considers it shameful to look at a lady passing him. He never suffers the name of a wife to pass his lips, and would consider it an insult if you asked after her health. Yet he is a polygamist, and has children by his slaves.

The Ottoman is compassionate and cruel. He will leave a legacy to a horse and support an army of beggars; but he would roast a Christian with a great zest, and bastinado his slaves without a qualm. He is at once splendid and mean. Osteotomists in servants, horses, pipe-sticks, and houses; but his servants are ill-dressed. His horses are worthless, his houses are kept in such bad repair that the rain often comes into his drawing room, and pigeons build in the hall of audience of his sultans. He always reminds strangers of the Hungarian noblemen, who have but one spur. Nothing about him is complete. A saddle of cloth of gold will be girt about his steed with an old rope; and while the mouth-piece of his pipe may be worth five hundred pounds, the bowl is not worth a half-penny. He is a democrat, though he lives under a government nominally despotic. He is a democrat, because he has a motive and has children by his slaves.

Several young ladies of this city, acquainted with the parties, have volunteered their assistance to the young man. One of them has made a collection of three thousand stamps, another has collected about thirteen hundred, and a third about seven hundred, and they do not intend to relinquish their efforts until the required number of stamps is collected.

BOSTON COURIER.

**THE WOMEN OF THE REVOLUTION.**—A LECTURE. Matthew Hale Smith delivered the closing lecture of the course at the Lee Avenue Church, Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening. Subject—"The Heroic Women of the Revolution." After some general remarks upon our revolutionary history, the lecturer said he would not detract from anything which had been said of the heroic men of the revolution; but history would not be complete until women took their proper place among the bravest and best in that great struggle. The ravages of war fell not so heavily upon any other class of persons as upon the women. Many of them were from the best families of the old world, nurtured under all the influences of position and wealth; but they knew what would be expected of them in their new home, and were willing to bear their part. These women threw around the struggle of the revolution the charm of home; they wove the banners their husbands and brothers bore.

He mentioned the case of Widow Anderson, who, in her old age and in her poverty, sent her only son to join the army; Margaret Garlour, who, when her husband fell at Fort Scott, took his place at the guns and served during the campaign; Mrs. Hayward, who was ordered by British officers to have her house illuminated, but by her firmness prevented it, declaring it could only be done by walking over her dead body; Elizabeth Danverse, who rose from her bed, as her quick ear heard the first sound from the guns at Bunker Hill, rushing in her night dress to the quarter of some militia men, who were about sitting down to their refreshments, and crying out, "Why on earth don't you march—don't you hear the guns at Charlestown?" He spoke at considerable length upon the character of the mother of Washington, and upon that of Martha Washington. Abigail Adams claimed a share of attention, and he recited humorously the story of her marriage.

Next to the influence of women in the revolution was that of clergymen. Washington had declared in his letters that if the clergymen had not thrown their influence in its favor the cause would have been ruined. If a wife opposed her husband joining the ranks, the clergymen interferred in favor of him going. If a maiden desired to retain her lover at home, the clergymen declared he would not marry them if he did not go, and nobody else would dare do it. It was customary when a company of men were raised, and were about to march against the enemy, to draw up before the house of the "domini" and get his blessing. One of the Boston clergymen had prayed after this fashion: "O Lord! if our enemies will fight, let them have fighting enough. If more troops come over, Lord sink them!" And the congregation responded, "Yea, Lord, let them all be sunk."

The lecturer spoke of Catharine Schuyler, who burned over her wheat fields that the grain might not feed the enemies of her country; and of Lucy Knox, wife of Gen. Knox, who left alone her royalist family. Lydia Gates, a young Quaker girl, had saved Washington and his army at White Marsh. Rachel Martin, of South Carolina, had nine children, and seven sons were in the army. He would introduce the name of Mrs. Arnold. Bearded in luxuriant splendor, she was not fit to be a poor man's wife; and they had been married but a short time when he fell. She set herself up as a leader in dissipation and fashion; and to her influence and extravagance he owed in great part, his ruin. With such a wife as Martha Washington, what, when asked, might not have been expected from Benedict Arnold? After a brief and flattering reference to the women of the present day, the lecturer concluded.

NEW YORK POST.

**A SINGULAR PROMISE.**—A gentleman of means, a resident of New Hampshire, recently offered to pay the expense of liberally educating a young man, in case the latter should be able to cover the walls of a certain room with defaced postage stamps. What precise object the gentleman had in view in making such a request does not appear. The promise might have been the result of a caprice, which perhaps the benevolent old gentleman suspected might lead to some amusement; or, possibly, he may have had a motive of a more serious character, and have been desirous of forming an opinion of the industry of the young man, in order to satisfy himself as to whether he was deserving of the favor which he was ready to bestow on him.

Whatever may have been the motive, it matters not so much as that the promise was made in good faith, and that the young man is now engaged in the accomplishment of his task. As about eighty thousand stamps will be required to cover the entire surface of the walls, it will be seen that he has no small work to perform.

Several young ladies of this city, acquainted with the parties, have volunteered their assistance to the young man. One of them has made a collection of three thousand stamps, another has collected about thirteen hundred, and a third about seven hundred, and they do not intend to relinquish their efforts until the required number of stamps is collected.

BOSTON COURIER.

**A HAPPY REJOINDER.**—While Mr. Collamer was turning in the Senate on Monday he turned toward Senator Benjamin, whose seat is near his, and said:

"I observe that the Senator from Louisiana is making a suggestion; perhaps it is a very important one."

Senator Benjamin promptly rose and very courteously apologized for the interruption, and said:

"I did not mean to interrupt the Senator's remarks in the slightest degree. I was merely suggesting to his colleague that his argument might be turned the other way. If he will reflect a moment he will see that we got Louisiana, all slave territory, and they took half of it; and it was not a very unreasonable thing for the South to ask for half of the Mexican acquisitions, that he says were all free."

Mr. Collamer rejoined as follows:

"I have no doubt that the gentleman's ingenuity can turn any argument against any man. The suggestion was more loud, perhaps, than was intended; and I did not know but that the gentleman was somewhat in the condition of the lawyer who kept talking loud after the decision of the judge. The judge told him there was no use of arguing after the decision had been made. He said he was not arguing, he was only *cussing* the decision." [Laughter.]

**A STORY FOR OLD WOMEN.**—The Newport Spectator says there is a young man in a town of Vermont who cannot speak to his father. Previous to his birth some difference arose between his mother and her husband, and for a considerable time she refused to speak to him. The difficulty was subsequently healed; the child was born, and in due time began to talk, but when sitting with his father was invariably silent. It continued so till it was five years old, when the father, having exhausted his powers of persuasion, threatened it with punishment for its stubbornness. When the punishment was inflicted, it elicited nothing but sobs and groans, which was vainly endeavoring to speak. All who were present united in the opinion that it was impossible for the child to speak to his father, and time proved their opinion to be correct. At a mature age its efforts to converse with its parent could only produce bitter sighs and groans.

For one truly well born and well bred, there is no vulgarity except in the mind.

ST. CHARLES RESTAURANT,

Fifth street, between Market and Main.

1 AM this day in receipt of another large lot of GAME, direct from the prairies, consisting of VENISON, PHEASANTS, QUAIL, and GROUSE.

Also, direct from their native element, 5,600 super fine PRINCE'S BAY OYSTERS, fresh, fat, and juicy; all of which I am prepared to serve up in an unequalled style both in Restaurant and to private families.

m4 b&g

C. C. RUEFER.

PORTABLE FORGES.

FOR Jewelers, Coppersmiths, Millers, Plasterers, Rail-Road Builders, and every Mechanic who needs a Smithshop in complete order.

Also a general assortment of Mechanic Tools wholesale and retail.

A. McBRIDE.

No. 69 Third street, between Market and Main, where everything in the Hard ware line may always be obtained at the lowest cash price.

m3 d&b

CHILDREN'S BEAVERS.—Some very beautiful and new styles just received this morning per express and for sale low for cash.

PRAKTH & SMITH, 455 Main st.

BAITHWAITE.—A new supply. Price \$1.

F. A. CRUMP, 84 Fourth st.

AMERICAN ELOQUENCE.

A NEW supply of this great work, in various bindings.

f23 j&b

F. A. CRUMP, 84 Fourth st.

Debates of Congress.

BENTON'S Abridgement of the Debates of Congress to volume 5, inclusive, in all the various styles of binding, can now be had at 84 Fourth street.

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Agent for Publishers.

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Debates of Congress.

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Debates of Congress.

# TRUNKS! TRUNKS! AT COST!

J. H. M'CLEARY,  
At the National Trunk Emporium,  
Corner Main and Fourth sts., Louisville, Ky.

OFFERS HIS ENTIRE STOCK OF  
Sole-leather, Iron-end, and Dress Trunks, Bonnet  
Boxes, Valises, Carpet Bags, &c.,  
AT PRIME COST FOR CASH ONLY.

Remember, at the  
National Trunk Emporium,  
Corner Fourth and Main Streets.

## LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES.

EDWARD DIETZMANN,  
Leather Goods and Manufactured  
Manufactures, has removed to  
the west side of Fourth  
Street, between Market and Jefferson, one door from  
Market, where he will always be ready to give complete  
satisfaction to customers and punctual attention to all  
orders.

171 & 183 Main.

## Music Teaching.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Louisville that he is prepared to give private lessons in the piano and to teach Vocal Music. Those who are in want of a thorough and faithful teacher will please apply at either of the music stores or at his residence, 435 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth.

229 & 232 Main.

JULIUS BOEHNING.

## New Coal Office.

FOR the convenience of persons residing in the lower part of the city, we have opened an office for the sale of Coal at the

Corner of Main and Ninth streets,

where the BEST PITTSBURG COAL can always be had on short notice at low a price as can be purchased anywhere in the city.

W. H. CRITTENDEN.

N. B. Our office on Third street, opposite the Post Office, as usual, continue open for the sale of the best Coal at the lowest prices.

14 Main.

## VOGEL & KLINK.

MANUFACTURING JEWELERS and  
Wholesale Dealers in Watches, Clocks,  
Jewelry, and Silverware, at Eastern Prices.

237 Thirdstreet, near Market, Louisville,  
Kentucky.

Great care taken in setting Diamonds in all descriptions of Jewelry, and done with dispatch.

N. E. Watches and Jewelry repaired in a very superior manner.

17 W. & D. J. H.

## REMOVAL.

We have removed our FINISHING and  
PIANO WARE-ROOMS to the corner of  
Main and Sixth streets, Reynolds's new  
block.

Entrance on Main street, also on Sixth, in rear of  
Factory corner of Fourteenth and Main streets.

224 & 225 Main.

Jan 14 w. PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.

## PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.

Having increased our facilities, we are  
now enabled to turn out from ten to twenty  
Pianos per week. We would respectfully  
inform our wholesale and retail pur-

chasers that we hope for the future to be able to supply the  
increased demand for our instruments.

For the convenience of our Pianos we would respectfully  
refer to the fact, for the last five years, we have received the HIGHEST AWARDS when placed in competition

with the Premium Pianos of New York and Boston.

Finishing and Piano Ware-room corner of Main and  
Sixth streets.

224 & 225 Main.

Jan 14 w. PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.

## New and Valuable.

THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPEDIA: A Dictionary  
of General Knowledge. In fifteen volumes, 500 pages, double column. Price, 50c.  
library style, \$3.50; morocco, \$4; half Endea extra, \$4.50.  
All who want this valuable work will please call at 84  
Fourth street. First volume now ready.

F. A. CRUMPT.  
Agent for Publishers.

## Wit and Humor.

BURTON'S CYCLOPEDIA OF WIT AND HUMOR.  
21 parts now ready can be had at 84 Fourth street.  
Price 25c. 225 & 226 Main.

F. A. CRUMPT.

## Harpers' Magazine.

THIS Prince of monthlies for March can now be had  
122 & 123 Main. F. A. CRUMPT. 84 Fourth st.

## LADIES' FEELS.

A few sets still left, which  
we are willing to sell at a great sacrifice.  
PRATHER & SMITH, 455 Main st.

120 & 121 Main.

## GENTS', YOUTH'S, AND BOYS' CAPS.

EVERY description at reduced prices for cash. We have  
marked down our regular stock of the above goods  
at prices to suit the times.

PRATHER & SMITH, 455 Main st.

## March and January.

GODFREY'S Lady's Book for Ma  
and for January  
f 19 & 20 Main.

CRUMPT. 84 Fourth st.

## New and Valuable Books.

ENGLISH Hearts and English Islands, or the Railway  
of God; Hedley Vicars, by the author of the Memorials  
of the Prince of the House of David. \$1.25.  
Northern Travel, by Bayard Taylor. \$1.25.

Bertha and her Baptism. 50c.

Life of Aaron Burr, by J. Parton. \$1.75.

How to Bow in the Cloud, by Rev. John R. Macduff. 40c.

A Commentary on the Psalms, by A. Thuluck, D. D. \$1.25.

Poems, by Elizabeth Barrett Browning. 3 vols. \$2.25.

Christ a Friend, by N. Adams, D. D. \$1.

Monroe's Farewell. 50c.

Dancing; its Influence, by Mrs. F. E. Garnet. 50c.

Just received and for sale by A. DAVIDSON.

119 & 120 Main, near Market.

## Braithwaite's Retrospect.

OF Practical Medicine and Surgery. Part the 36th.  
Price 51c. For sale by F. A. CRUMPT. 84 Fourth st.

15 & 16 Main.

RICHARDSON'S CELEBRATED  
Family Linens,  
All Numbers, Medium and Heavy—an Original Case Imported  
directly from the Manufacturer in Belfast,  
Ireland, by

## C. DUVALL & CO., MAIN STREET.

WE are in receipt this morning of an original case of this  
celebrated make of Family Linens, embracing all the  
numbers of medium and extra stout fabric. These goods  
are manufactured expressly for our sales, and each piece  
has our stamp upon it. We warrant the Linens free from  
every mark of starch or any other article which would  
injure them in the wash. We offer these goods at the lowest  
prices, and as low as they can be found in this country,  
East or West.

C. DUVALL & CO.,

537 Main street, opposite the Bank of Kentucky.

## New Books.

NORTHERN TRAVEL—Summer and Winter Pictures  
of Sweden, Denmark, and Lapland. By Bayard Tay-  
lor. \$1.25.

Dancing, Religion, and Revelry; or, Dancing Scriptural-  
ly Considered. By Mr. F. E. Garnet. 50 cents.

Theodosia, or the Heiress. A new edition of this  
romantic novel, elegantly and beautifully illustrated. \$1.

Central Africa—Adventures and Missionary Labors in  
Several Countries in the Interior of Africa from 1849 to

1856. By Rev. T. J. Bowen. \$1.

For sale by F. A. CRUMPT. 84 Fourth st.

## Graham for March.

THIS popular monthly for March is received by  
CRUMPT. 84 Fourth st.

117 & 118 Main.

WE ARE OFFERING GREAT BARGAINS  
for the money. Every description of Soft Hats,  
Caps, &c., can be had of

PRATHER & SMITH.

## A FEW SETS OF LADIES' AND MISSES'

FURS left, which we are offering below cost  
cash. Call and examine at 455 Main street.

PRATHER & SMITH.

## SILK OR MOLESKIN HATS can be bought from 50 up from the manufacturer, 455 Main street.

PRATHER & SMITH.

GEO. A. OWEN.....ALVIN WOOD,  
OWEN & WOOD.

Have in store, and from this date will be receiving,  
their supplies of BOOTS and SHOES, which  
as heretofore, they have made to order by the best  
manufacturers in Philadelphia and Boston, which they will  
sell at very low prices for cash.

OWEN & WOOD, 455 Market st.,  
one door above Third.

511 & 512

ALVIN WOOD,  
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## EVENING BULLETIN.

**THE MONEY MARKET.**—Financial matters continue to have a tendency toward greater ease. The head of one of our most prominent banking institutions informed us that they take A No. 1 paper having six months to run, and some even for a longer time.

In exchanges, some few alterations have occurred. The demand is light. Eastern continues at 1 prem. New Orleans is dull, and we quote it at 2% to 1 prem. Gold has declined; bankers' buying rate is 1/2 and their selling rate 1/2 prem.

There is a decided tendency for an improvement in uncurrent money. Tennessee was still 3 discount yesterday, but there was a decided inclination to put it down to 2 1/2 or even 2 discount. South Carolina is about the same. State Bank of Indiana continues at par to 1/2 discount and the Free Banks 1/2 discount.

We notice from our Chicago exchanges that the bankers there were selling Eastern exchange at 1 1/2 and buying it at 2% to 1 prem, and their selling rates for gold were 1 1/2 to 1 1/4 and their buying rates 1 to 1 1/2 prem. This will have the effect of improving Illinois currency.

The New York Times, of Friday, says of the money market:

The day has been a remarkable quiet one on money and exchange affairs. The demand for the former is really supplied at the bank and by private lenders at the moderate rates of interest quoted for some weeks past—5 1/2 cent. at call; 6 1/2 cent. for short bills, and 7 1/2 cent. for bills beyond bank rule.

The Baltimore Patriot, of Friday evening, has the following:

The money market presents no special change. Business paper is increasing somewhat and capital accumulates, seeking sound investment. The banks discount most of the legitimate paper offered. Specie is still increasing in the banks generally. The last weekly statement in New York shows the banks that are to have in their vaults \$61,651,644. Boston \$7,451,000. Philadelphia \$4,902,929; New Orleans \$11,665,557; Pittsburgh \$1,300,100.

The export of specie are moderate. The last steamer took out to England about \$80,000, whilst a recent report from California reached \$1,500,000.

The export of specie from New York to foreign ports for the month of February reached in all \$7,920,267, whilst those of the preceding month—January of '65—were \$9,943,044.

The import of specie into New York during February, 1865, was \$5,540,000.

Speaking of the value of imports for the fiscal year the New York Courier says:

"It may be safely estimated now, we think, the import for the fiscal year will not exceed \$175,000,000, or about fifty millions less than the year previous."

Business generally remains quiet, but the prospects of it opening hopefully in a few weeks are encouraging.

Our banks are well supplied with specie, and discounts stand at 1/2 to 1 cent.

Such notes as find their way to the street are taken, first-class at 1/2 to 1 cent discount. But little demand for second-class, and rates are irregular, ranging from 1 1/2 cent. a month. Money on call 1/2 cent. at 1/2 cent. at call, and easily obtained on satisfactory collateral.

The latest New York quotations for land warrants are as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acre warrants.....	95c	100c
80 acre warrants.....	87	90
120 acre warrants.....	81	84
160 acre warrants.....	86	89

[From this morning's Journal.]

### XXVTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

#### Monday's Proceedings—Concluded.

WASHINGTON, March 8.

**Senate.**—Mr. Doolittle referred to the extraordinary statement of the Senator from South Carolina, charging the North with breaking plighted faith and plundering the South by means of national banks and tariffs. It was not the North that repudiated the compact of 1787 or the compromise of 1820. As to national banks and tariffs, he showed from the record that the greatest statesman of the South, Mr. Calhoun, supported the very tariff that he (Hammond) complained of; that he voted for a national bank and supported internal improvements. Referring to Mr. Hammond's estimate relative to the resources of the North and South, he said that the hog crop of the United States surpassed the whole cotton crop of the South in value; and to the taunt that Northern laborers were slaves, he stated that his own father was a laborer, and other gentlemen on that floor stood in the same category, and asked if he and they were to be branded as the sons of slaves? He then passed to Kansas, showing the inconsistency of the advocates of the Lecompton constitution. The President bases the legality of that constitution on the Kansas-Nebraska act. Mr. Hammond takes a different ground, contending that the sovereignty of Kansas is vested in the people of the States, to be exercised by Congress alone. The Senator from Tennessee places it in the people of Kansas, independent of the Territorial Legislature and independent of an enabling act; while the Senator from Georgia asserts it to be in the Territorial Legislature. He (Doolittle) contended that if sovereignty resided in the people, the Topeka constitution is a legal instrument.

He then examined the claims of the Topeka and Lecompton constitutions, contending that the latter was invalid because the Kansas-Nebraska act conferred no power to call a convention, while the former grew out of revolutionary appeals to the people themselves and was perfectly legal. The answer to the question, "Why didn't the free State men of Kansas, if in the majority, vote for delegates to the convention?" he showed by many familiar facts that in numerous cases they could not vote in consequence of several counties being disfranchised; also, that they had been solemnly assured the constitution would be submitted for the approval of the people. This assurance was given by Calhoun himself, as well as by Buchanan in his messages and through his chosen organs, Walker and Stanton. He denied the correctness of the President's assertion that when the slavery clause was submitted all was done that was necessary. There were also many other questions—that of the banks and the Know-Nothing clause which required the Governor to be a citizen for 20 years, &c. He further denied that the slavery clause was fairly submitted.

He sketched the current events since it was first proposed to repeal the Missouri Compromise, in-stancing the Atchison meetings in Missouri which passed resolutions that Missouri would extend her institutions over Kansas at whatever cost of blood, and contending that these meetings as well as Lecompton itself were the direct fruits of that repeal. The programme of these meetings was carried out in full. Missourians with bowie-knives and revolvers invaded Kansas, usurped the Legislature in three short weeks, and enacted the whole code of Missouri. There stands the appalling fact, and no shame is wide enough to cover it. One more act only is wanting: pass this act, and history will declare that in the same year when Russia emancipated her slaves republican America, trampling upon her principles of independence, imposes slavery upon her territories.

The Senate received the House printing bill.

Mr. Foster said he would never assent to another State north of 36° 40' entering the Union with slavery. He considered himself bound by the Ordinance of '87, and would never recognize its repeal. Referring to the 7th article of the Lecompton constitution asserting the right of property in slaves, he said the principle it enunciated was a reproach to the age. It would have been outrageous to have incorporated such a principle even in a constitution made for a Southern State. He alluded to the clause in the "bill of rights" declaring no free negro shall live in the territory, and thought it a strange clause to exist in a republican constitution.

Mr. Green reminded him that the same provision exists in the Topeka constitution.

Mr. Foster was not advised that the Topeka constitution had been received by the Senate and didn't believe it contained such a clause. There is no question, he continued, that by the Lecompton constitution free negroes must be killed.

Mr. Green asked if the Senator contended that free negroes entering free States having provisions forbidding them, as Illinois for instance, must be killed?

Mr. Foster replied that the Lecompton constitution says as much. It says no freeman can be exiled and no free negro can live there.

Mr. Green—The Senator's argument is absurd.

Mr. Trumbull explained that the laws of Illinois provide for free negroes. It was not in the constitu-

tion, the law disposes of them.

Mr. Trumbull—Ilires him out.

Mr. Green—Kansas will do the same.

Mr. Foster proceeded, reading the clause for changing the constitution, contending that the direct meaning is, that the people may alter anything but the slavery clause. Slavery is to be perpetual. Establish that constitution and it can never be abolished except by consent of every slaveholder in the State.

Mr. Mason asked if the Senator understood that Congress has power to look into State constitutions with the view of determining the relations of persons held in servitude? He asked for information as to the Senator's views.

Mr. Foster explained that if a Territory have within itself principles at war with principles of liberty, Congress had the right to reject it.

Mr. Mason said the reply threw a flood of light upon the principles actuating the Republican party.

It is understood the Senator, Congress had power to declare whether governments were republican in form—if it established slavery it is not republican.

Mr. Foster did not think his language susceptible of such an inference. He repeated, where a Territory applied for admission with a constitution at war with the plainest principles of liberty, he could not call it republican in form, and would not admit it.

Mr. Mason—Not republican?

Mr. Foster—Not republican because not recognizing the principles of freedom. He was not prepared to go to the extreme extent that a State may be excluded on the ground alone that it recognized slavery. Mr. Foster concluded by saying he would not vote for the bill, considered it an atrocious high handed act of usurpation to imprison the people of Kansas. It was outrageous, infamous. The people of Kansas repudiate it, scorn its very name, its principles, its origin—and so do I.

The Senate then went into Executive session.

**House.**—Mr. Taylor continued: No court of a foreign country had a right to condemn an American vessel for a failure to carry lights, in the absence of American law requiring such practice. The act of France was an attack upon our sovereignty and an infringement of the law of nations. He thought on account of the important principles involved, immediate steps should be taken by our Government to the master—referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The bill passed appropriating \$310,000 to the pay of the piracy printing bill of the 33d and 34th Congress.

The House then took up the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill.

Mr. Bocock replied to Mr. Wilson, contending the legitimate construction of the Kansas-Nebraska act did not encourage territorial sovereignty and that Lecompton was the work of the people of Kansas.

Mr. Davis criticised the President's special message and denounced the Lecompton constitution as the creature of fraud and the legitimate fruits of slavery. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 8.

The Senate was in Executive session two hours and a half on the nomination of Cook as postmaster at Chicago. There was an earnest debate, but no question in consequence of the absence of a quorum.

John Cochrane to-day presented in the House a petition for a bankrupt law, numerously signed by the merchants of New York. Also three petitions for a honest law, signed by merchants and brokers to the number of three hundred and fifty.

PITTSBURG, March 8, P. M.

River unchanged. Weather cloudy, indicating snow. Mercury 24.

#### THE WEATHER.

MONTGOMERY, March 8.

Cincinnati—The weather is cloudier with the thermometer at 29.

Harrisburg, Pa.—Cloudy; wind n. w.; thermometer 26.

Philadelphia—Cloudy; wind n. e.; mercury 23 1/2.

Boston—Just commenced snowing; wind n. e.; mercury 27.

New York—Snowing hard; wind s. e.; mercury 22.

Buffalo—Cloudy; wind w.; mercury 21.

Albany—Cloudy; wind n. w.; mercury 24.

New Haven—Snowing; wind n. e.; mercury 22.

Washington—Calm and overcast; 5 inches snow; mercury 29.

Toledo—Cloudy; mercury 35.

Columbus—Cloudy; mercury 32.

Dubuque—Clear; mercury 30.

Janesville—Clear; wind n. w.; mercury 30.

Prairie du Chien—Clear; wind n. w.; mercury 30.

Burlington—Clear; wind n. w.; mercury 30.

Chicago—Clear; mercury 32.

Fond du Lac—Clear; mercury 40.

Milwaukee—Clear; mercury 30.

St. Louis—Pleasant; mercury 41.

Detroit—Cloudy; mercury 34.

Cincinnati—Cloudy; mercury 32.

Pittsburg—Clear; mercury 30.

MONDAY, March 8.

Cincinnati—The weather is cloudier with the thermometer at 29.

Harrisburg, Pa.—Cloudy; wind n. w.; thermometer 26.

Philadelphia—Cloudy; wind n. e.; mercury 23 1/2.

Boston—Just commenced snowing; wind n. e.; mercury 27.

New York—Snowing hard; wind s. e.; mercury 22.

Buffalo—Cloudy; wind w.; mercury 21.

Albany—Cloudy; wind n. w.; mercury 24.

New Haven—Snowing; wind n. e.; mercury 22.

Washington—Calm and overcast; 5 inches snow; mercury 29.

Toledo—Cloudy; mercury 35.

Columbus—Cloudy; mercury 32.

Dubuque—Clear; mercury 30.

Janesville—Clear; wind n. w.; mercury 30.

Prairie du Chien—Clear; wind n. w.; mercury 30.

Burlington—Clear; wind n. w.; mercury 30.

Chicago—Clear; mercury 32.

Fond du Lac—Clear; mercury 40.

Milwaukee—Clear; mercury 30.

St. Louis—Pleasant; mercury 41.

Detroit—Cloudy; mercury 34.

Cincinnati—Cloudy; mercury 32.

Pittsburg—Clear; mercury 30.

TUESDAY, March 9.

Cincinnati—The weather is cloudier with the thermometer at 29.

Harrisburg, Pa.—Cloudy; wind n. w.; thermometer 26.

Philadelphia—Cloudy; wind n. e.; mercury 23 1/2.

Boston—Just commenced snowing; wind n. e.; mercury 27.

New York—Snowing hard; wind s. e.; mercury 22.

Buffalo—Cloudy; wind w.; mercury 21.

Albany—Cloudy; wind n. w.; mercury 24.

New Haven—Snowing; wind n. e.; mercury 22.

Washington—Calm and overcast; 5 inches snow; mercury 29.

Toledo—Cloudy; mercury 35.

Columbus—Cloudy; mercury 32.

Dubuque—Clear; mercury 30.

Janesville—Clear; wind n. w.; mercury 30.

Prairie du Chien—Clear; wind n. w.; mercury 30.

Burlington—Clear; wind n. w.; mercury 30.